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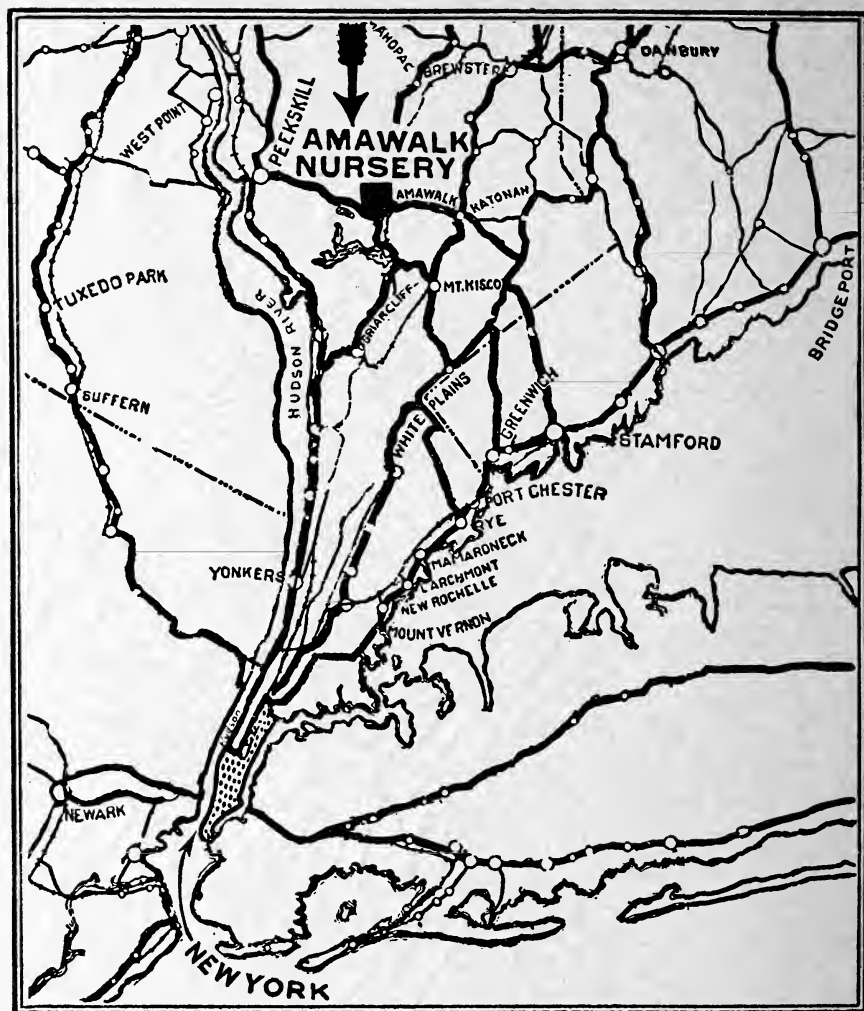
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# AMAWALK

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## PRICE LIST

1932

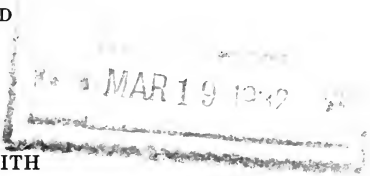


## HOW TO REACH AMAWALK

**A**MAWALK is located in Westchester County, thirty miles north of New York. The entrance to the Nursery is opposite the railroad station at Amawalk, on the Putnam Branch of the New York Central. Amawalk is eight miles east of Peekskill on the Hudson River Division and five miles west of Katonah on the Harlem Division of the New York Central. Amawalk is located on the State Road from Briarcliff to Lake Mahopac and from Katonah to Peekskill. It is three miles east of the intersection of the Bronx River Parkway Extension with the Crompond-Peekskill Road.

# AMAWALK NURSERY

INCORPORATED



EVELYN W. SMITH  
*President*

ERIC L. HODGE  
*Vice-President*

JOHN S. HOGAN  
*Sales Manager*

MAURICE L. CONDON  
*Manager*

CLARENCE F. MURPHY  
*Assistant Manager*

## 1932

Located at Amawalk  
Westchester County, New York  
Telephone, Yorktown Heights 200

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All trees sold  
at Amarrall are  
Perfect Specimen Trees

Edwyn N. Smith  
President

Amarrall Nursery

Amarrall

January 1932

# AMAWALK

IN the year 1890 Major Orlando Jay Smith, founder and President of the American Press Association and active in public spirited movements of his time, found a hobby in the growing of the finest trees to their ultimate beauty.

His enthusiasm for the hobby led him all over the world, and his estate at Amawalk became the embodiment of his highest inspirations. With his passing, the estate, under the direction of his daughter, was continued until today it is represented by the Amawalk Nursery.

The fruit of his hobby was sought after and in time became available to friends and acquaintances, and later to communities, individuals and Landscape Architects. They recognize the vision and the ideal which, conceived many years ago, has reached its fulfillment in the millions of large sized specimen trees today available at Amawalk.

Amawalk has been developed on the ideals of its founder into the largest big tree nursery in the world. These ideals are still its inspiration.

# AMAWALK TREES

Amawalk was established twenty-five years ago for the purpose of producing the finest large-sized ornamental trees that can be grown. It has since developed into the largest big tree nursery in the world.

## Location

The location for the Nursery was most carefully selected with regard to soils, exposures and shipping facilities.

## Soils and Exposures

Amawalk has over 1000 acres of the most fertile land in the hills of Westchester County, thirty miles north of New York City. On our hills we have light, dry soils and exposed situations, and in the low lands, rich, heavy ground and sheltered locations. Owing to these exposures and soils we are able to grow each kind of tree under the conditions most favorable to its development.

## Climate Produces Hardy Growth

A more severe winter climate prevails at Amawalk than in New York City, due to an altitude of four hundred to one thousand feet, thereby producing a hardier growth in our trees than would otherwise be possible. We grow only those varieties of trees which we have proved to be absolutely hardy.

## Scientific Development of Trees

The most scientific methods are used in the development of Amawalk trees. They are continuously cultivated, top-pruned, root-pruned and transplanted. Every tree listed in our catalogue has



## AMAWALK TREES

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been growing at Amawalk for from ten to twenty years, during which time it has been many times transplanted in order to obtain the fibrous root development necessary to withstand its final transplanting with the least possible setback.

### **Only Developed Trees Offered for Sale**

We do not offer any small-sized, immature trees for sale. Only those trees are catalogued that have received sufficient Amawalk training to enable them to assume the habits of the matured trees. The longer we grow our trees the finer they become; our 20 to 30 foot evergreens are heavier and older, and our 10 to 15 inch deciduous trees are more matured than are trees of similar size elsewhere.

### **Digging Trees**

The greatest care is taken in the digging and handling of our trees, so as not to injure either the root system or the branches. Our most experienced men are in charge of the digging, the balling and the loading of the trees.

### **Loading Trees**

No order is dug until just before the trees are to leave the Nursery. If the trees are to be delivered by truck, they are dug in the morning, loaded on the truck in the afternoon, and delivered as early as possible the next morning. When the order is to be shipped by freight, the trees are not dug until the freight car is on our siding.

### **Railroad Shipments**

An advantage of our location on the Putnam Branch of the New

York Central Railroad is that our freight shipments to the North, South, East and West do not have to be routed through New York City. Our shipments to the West make Albany the second day after leaving Amawalk.

### **Planting Trees**

We guarantee that every tree leaving Amawalk is in the best condition obtainable with scientific care and handling. To obtain the best results, this tree has to be planted on the purchaser's grounds in the soil and exposure best suited to its variety. It has also to be properly planted and receive adequate attention for the first year after transplanting or until its roots become re-established.

### **Advice in Regard to Care of Trees**

Through a method of inspection of all trees planted within calling distance of Amawalk, we are in touch with the conditions of each tree we send out and give advice in regard to its care. These inspections are made periodically, and a record is kept in our office. To those customers who live too far from our Nursery to get the benefit of this service we give our best advice by letter, and endeavor to have a representative inspect their trees once or twice a year.

### **Advice in Regard to Planting**

To our customers we are glad to give, without charge, detailed instructions in the planting and care of their trees, as well as advice as to what varieties of trees will do best planted on their estate.

### **Advice in Regard to Development of Property**

We will, upon request, be glad to advise them as to how they can

## A M A W A L K   T R E E S

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best obtain information as to the development of any part of their grounds.

A country place properly planted should increase yearly in value and beauty, and it is to this end that we are anxious to co-operate with our customers to obtain for them at an early date the full beauty and development of their trees.

# Measurements, Prices, Delivery and Guarantee

## Measuring Trees

Deciduous trees are measured by their caliper, diameter of the trunk 12 inches from the ground. As no two trees will make the same growth, the height of the deciduous trees is approximated in this catalogue as closely as possible. Evergreens are measured by their height only.

## Specimen Tree Standard

All trees listed in this catalogue measure up to the highest requirements of specimen trees. No inferior trees are grown at Amawalk. The yearly output of Amawalk trees is about 20,000 specimens, to produce which number we have growing over 1,000,000 trees of all sizes.

## Selecting Trees

We are always pleased to have customers visit Amawalk and choose by tagging their own trees. As none but specimens are grown, customers are allowed to select any tree at the catalogue price for its variety and size. The price per tree is the same regardless of the quantity ordered.

## Prices

The catalogue price of our trees includes their proper digging, balling when necessary, and loading on trucks or in freight cars. All evergreens and certain deciduous trees (such as Beech, Dogwoods, and Hawthorns) are dug with a ball of earth around the roots. The balls of smaller sizes are secured with burlap, and the

## A M A W A L K T R E E S

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larger with a canvas bag and wooden platform. This insures the least possible disturbance of the roots.

### **Deliveries**

The prices in this catalogue are f.o.b. Amawalk. Deliveries can be made by freight, express or motor truck. For freight shipment the cars are packed on our own siding. For less than carload shipment, packing is charged for at cost. For delivery by motor truck, cost price only is charged, this charge being based upon the size of the load and the distance it has to go.

### **Guarantee**

We guarantee that every tree leaving Amawalk is in the best condition obtainable by scientific care and handling. If correctly planted in suitable location, and given adequate attention thereafter, it will live. As we have obviously no control over the treatment our trees receive after leaving our hands, we do not guarantee that they will live. To do so would mean increased prices and would place an unnecessary burden on those customers whose trees are properly cared for. However, to accommodate those purchasers who prefer their trees insured, we will for a pre-arranged premium agree to re-supply f.o.b. Amawalk any tree which fails to live one year after transplanting.

We are anxious to co-operate with our customers in making their planting a permanent success and will advise them about the care of their trees, either by letter or personal call, without cost for a period of one year.

# Deciduous Trees

Namely, those that yearly drop their leaves

## Beech—*Fagus*

Amawalk Beech are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

### EUROPEAN GREEN. *Fagus Sylvatica*

Native to England. The time is coming when the value of the European Beech will be as greatly appreciated in this country as it is in England, where it is one of the favorite trees for lawn and hedge planting. As a specimen it forms a large and majestic tree, with branches growing to the ground in contrast to the maples, oaks and other high branched trees. For hedge planting it has no equal, making a beautiful, permanent and impenetrable barrier. The old leaves remain until they are forced off by the new ones in the spring, and it is therefore as useful as the evergreens for a screen during the winter. Prefers a rich loamy soil.

	Each
5 in. cal., 16 ft. high . . . . .	\$70.
5½ in. cal., 17 ft. high . . . . .	80.
6 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . . . .	90.
6½ in. cal., 19 ft. high . . . . .	100.
7 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . . . .	115.
7½ in. cal., 21 ft. high . . . . .	130.
8 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . . . .	145.
8½ in. cal., 23 ft. high . . . . .	160.
9 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	180.
9½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	200.
10 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	225.
10½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	250.
11 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	275.
11½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	300.
12 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	325.
12½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . . . .	350.
13 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	375.

## Beech—Fagus

[Continued]

### EUROPEAN PURPLE. *Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea*

The purple leaved variety of the European Beech. The foliage in spring is rich crimson, changing later to a deep purple. Our trees were selected in England especially for their color.

	Each
5 in. cal., 16 ft. high . . . . .	\$80.
5½ in. cal., 17 ft. high . . . . .	90.
6 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . . . .	100.
6½ in. cal., 20 ft. high . . . . .	115.
7 in. cal., 21 ft. high . . . . .	130.
7½ in. cal., 22 ft. high . . . . .	145.
8 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . . . .	160.
8½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	180.
9 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	200.
9½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	225.
10 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	250.
10½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	275.
11 in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	300.
11½ in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	325.

## Birch—Betula

Amawalk Birches are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

### PAPER. *Betula Papyrifera*

The finest of our native White Birches. It grows to be a medium sized tree with creamy white bark. Effective when planted in contrast with evergreens.

	Each
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	\$95.
7½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	110.
8 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	125.
8½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	140.
9 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	160.
9½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	180.

## Cercidiphyllum

JAPANESE. *Cercidiphyllum Japonicum*

This is a rare and interesting tree to plant for a low screen. It grows about thirty feet high and is symmetrical in form, with many slender branches growing to the ground. Its greatest beauty is the foliage. In the spring the young leaves are copper-colored and in the autumn they turn to unusual shades of purplish red and yellow.

	Each
10 ft. high . . . . .	\$40.
11 ft. high . . . . .	50.
12 ft. high . . . . .	65.
13 ft. high . . . . .	80.

## Dogwood—Cornus

Amawalk Dogwoods are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

WHITE-FLOWERING. *Cornus Florida*

A small sized tree with wide spreading branches. The most valuable of our flowering trees, being equally beautiful in the spring and fall. The large white blossoms appear in May; during the late fall the berries and leaves turn a brilliant scarlet.

	Each
7 ft. high . . . . .	\$15.
8 ft. high . . . . .	20.
9 ft. high . . . . .	30.
10 ft. high . . . . .	40.
11 ft. high . . . . .	50.



## Elm—Ulmus

### AMERICAN. *Ulmus Americana*

The most characteristic of our native shade trees. It forms a noble avenue, the outward curve of the branches giving the effect of a Gothic arch. Prefers a moist well drained soil but is not too particular as to soil requirements. One of the best trees for immediate effect due to its rapid growth and the large size it attains.

	Each
6 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	\$70.
6½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	80.
7 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	95.
7½ in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	110.
8 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	125.
8½ in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	140.
9 in. cal., 35 ft. high . . . . .	160.
9½ in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	180.
10 in. cal., 37 ft. high . . . . .	200.
10½ in. cal., 38 ft. high . . . . .	220.
11 in. cal., 40 ft. high . . . . .	240.
11½ in. cal., 41 ft. high . . . . .	260.
12 in. cal., 42 ft. high . . . . .	280.
12½ in. cal., 44 ft. high . . . . .	300.
13 in. cal., 46 ft. high . . . . .	325.
13½ in. cal., 48 ft. high . . . . .	350.
14 in. cal., 50 ft. high . . . . .	375.
14½ in. cal., 51 ft. high . . . . .	400.
15 in. cal., 52 ft. high . . . . .	425.

### EUROPEAN. *Ulmus Campestris Latifolia*

A stately, compact, robust tree which holds its branches up and carries its leaves until late in the autumn. It grows rapidly and develops into a majestic tree. Likes the same soil conditions as the American Elm.

	Each
8 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	\$145.
8½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	160.
9 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	180.
9½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . . . .	200.
10 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	225.
10½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . . . .	250.
11 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	275.

## Ginko—Salisburia

MAIDENHAIR TREE. *Salisburia Adiantifolia*

Native of Japan. This tree has become very popular during the last few years, owing to its unusual form and its odd leaves, which resemble those of the maidenhair fern. It is especially to be recommended for city planting as it withstands smoke conditions.

	Each
4 in. cal., 18 ft. high . . . . .	\$60.
4½ in. cal., 20 ft. high . . . . .	75.
5 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . . . .	90.

## Hawthorn—Crataegus

Amawalk Hawthorns are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

COCKSPUR. *Crataegus Crus-Galli*

Forms a bushy tree about twenty feet high. Equally good for specimen lawn planting or hedge planting. Has pink flowers in the spring and clusters of bright red fruit in the autumn.

	Each
8 ft. high . . . . .	\$25.
9 ft. high . . . . .	30.
10 ft. high . . . . .	40.
11 ft. high . . . . .	50.

ENGLISH. *Crataegus Oxycantha*

The white-blossomed Hawthorn of the English hedgerows.

	Each
8 ft. high . . . . .	\$25.
9 ft. high . . . . .	30.

## Horsechestnut—Aesculus

WHITE DOUBLE-FLOWERING. *Aesculus Hippocastanum*  
*Flore Albo Pleno*

The finest variety of Horsechestnut for park and avenue planting as it bears no nuts. It has double flowers which bloom in early summer. Forms a large, heavy branched tree of spreading habit.

	Each
6½ in. cal., 20 ft. high . . . . .	\$60.
7 in. cal., 21 ft. high . . . . .	70.
7½ in. cal., 22 ft. high . . . . .	80.
8 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . . . .	90.
8½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	100.
9 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	115.
9½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	130.
10 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	150.
10½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	175.
11 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	200.
11½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	225.
12 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	250.
12½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	275.
13 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	300.

## Linden—Tilia

### AMERICAN. *Tilia Americana*

A handsome native shade tree which grows quickly and thrives in the poorest soil. It forms a symmetrical avenue tree. The fragrant white flowers appear in June.

	Each
7 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	\$60.
7½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	70.
8 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	85.
8½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	100.
9 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	115.
9½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	130.
10 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	145.
10½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . . . .	160.
11 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	180.
11½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . . . .	200.
12 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	225.
12½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . . . .	250.
13 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	275.

### EUROPEAN LARGE-LEAVED. *Tilia Platyphyllos*

The broad-leaved variety of the European Linden. Develops into the largest tree of all European Lindens.

	Each
5 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . . . .	\$50.
5½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	60.
6 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	70.
6½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	80.
7 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	90.
7½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	100.
8 in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	115.
8½ in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	130.
9 in. cal., 31 ft. high . . . . .	145.
9½ in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	160.

## Linden—Tilia

[Continued]

### EUROPEAN SMALL-LEAVED. *Tilia Vulgaris*

A small sized tree of compact growth with small leaves. The best Linden for street planting. It grows rapidly and holds its leaves until late in the autumn.

	Each
5 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . . . .	\$70.
5½ in. cal., 21 ft. high . . . . .	85.
6 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . . . .	100.
6½ in. cal., 23 ft. high . . . . .	120.
7 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . . . .	140.
7½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	160.
8 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	180.
8½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	200.
9 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	225.
9½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	250.
10 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	275.

### SILVER. *Tilia Argentea*

An unusually symmetrical tree with very luxuriant foliage. The leaves are dark green above and silver on the under side. The fragrant flowers appear in June.

	Each
7 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	\$100.
7½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	120.
8 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	140.
8½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	160.
9 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	180.
9½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	200.
10 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	225.
10½ in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	250.
11 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	275.
11½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . . . .	300.
12 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	325.
12½ in. cal., 37 ft. high . . . . .	350.
13 in. cal., 38 ft. high . . . . .	375.
13½ in. cal., 39 ft. high . . . . .	400.

## Maple—Acer

### NORWAY. *Acer Platanoides*

The Norway Maple is one of the most satisfactory trees for either street or lawn planting. It grows rapidly in even the poorest soil and most exposed situations, and suffers practically no setback after transplanting. It forms a large tree with a spreading head and deep green leaves which remain on the tree until November. The only condition in which the Norway Maple will not thrive is in wet ground. There it is safer to plant the Sugar Maple or Silver Maple. The Norway Maple is one of the best trees for city planting.

	Each
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	\$75.
7½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	85.
8 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	100.
8½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	115.
9 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	130.
9½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . . . .	150.
10 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	175.
10½ in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	200.
11 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	225.
11½ in. cal., 38 ft. high . . . . .	250.
12 in. cal., 40 ft. high . . . . .	275.
12½ in. cal., 42 ft. high . . . . .	300.
13 in. cal., 44 ft. high . . . . .	325.
13½ in. cal., 46 ft. high . . . . .	350.
14 in. cal., 48 ft. high . . . . .	375.
14½ in. cal., 49 ft. high . . . . .	400.
15 in. cal., 50 ft. high . . . . .	425.
15½ in. cal., 51 ft. high . . . . .	450.
16 in. cal., 52 ft. high . . . . .	475.

## Maple—Acer

[Continued]

### GLOBE-HEADED NORWAY. *Acer Platanoides Globosum*

An unusual grafted form of Norway Maple. These are splendid specimens with dense, round heads of compact growth. They are very effective in formal planting as a substitute for the more common *Catalpa Bungeii*.

4 to 7 foot stems.

	Each
6 in. cal., 10 ft. spread . . . . .	\$110.
6½ in. cal., 12 ft. spread . . . . .	130.

### SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY. *Acer Platanoides Schwedleri*

A variety of the Norway Maple with very brilliant coloring. The foliage in the spring is blood-red, turning later to a rich, dark green.

	Each
6 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . . . .	\$65.
6½ in. cal., 21 ft. high . . . . .	75.
7 in. cal., 22 ft. high . . . . .	85.
7½ in. cal., 23 ft. high . . . . .	100.
8 in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	115.
8½ in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	130.
9 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	150.
9½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	175.
10 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	200.
10½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	225.
11 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	250.
11½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . . . .	275.
12 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	300.
12½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . . . .	325.
13 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	350.
13½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . . . .	375.
14 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	400.
14½ in. cal., 37 ft. high . . . . .	425.

## Maple—Acer

[Continued]

### SCARLET. *Acer Rubrum*

Remarkable in the spring for its masses of red flowers and seeds, and in the fall for its brilliant crimson leaves. Thrives best in heavy, moist ground.

	Each
5 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . . . .	\$45.

### SUGAR. *Acer Saccharum*

A well known native shade tree which thrives best in rich, well drained soil. It is one of the finest trees for fall coloring, the foliage turning to shades of yellow, orange and scarlet. Forms a large tree with spreading branches.

	Each
5 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	\$50.
5½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	60.
6 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	70.
6½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	85.
7 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	100.
7½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . . . .	115.
8 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	130.
8½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . . . .	145.
9 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	160.
9½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . . . .	180.
10 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	200.
10½ in. cal., 38 ft. high . . . . .	225.
11 in. cal., 40 ft. high . . . . .	250.
11½ in. cal., 41 ft. high . . . . .	275.



## Maple—Acer

[Continued]

### PYRAMIDAL SILVER. *Acer Dasycarpum Pyramidalis*

The best tree to plant where a rapid grower is desired for immediate effect. It is a new and superior variety of the Silver Maple, of compact, symmetrical form and remarkably quick growth. Thrives best in rich, heavy ground.

	Each
9 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	\$115.
9½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	130.
10 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	145.
10½ in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	160.
11 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	180.
11½ in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	200.
12 in. cal., 38 ft. high . . . . .	225.
12½ in. cal., 39 ft. high . . . . .	250.
13 in. cal., 40 ft. high . . . . .	275.
13½ in. cal., 41 ft. high . . . . .	300.
14 in. cal., 42 ft. high . . . . .	325.
14½ in. cal., 43 ft. high . . . . .	350.
15 in. cal., 44 ft. high . . . . .	375.
15½ in. cal., 45 ft. high . . . . .	400.
16 in. cal., 46 ft. high . . . . .	425.
16½ in. cal., 47 ft. high . . . . .	450.

### PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE. *Acer Pseudo-Platanus Atropurpureum*

A fine lawn tree with remarkably beautiful foliage. The leaves are a rich, dark green above, and deep, purplish red on the under side, and retain this coloring until fall, when the red becomes more brilliant and the green turns to clear yellow.

	Each
7 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . . . .	\$90.
7½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	105.
8 in. cal., 25 ft. high . . . . .	120.
8½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	140.
9 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	160.
9½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	180.
10 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	200.
10½ in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	220.

## Japanese Maple—*Acer Palmatum*

The Japanese Maple forms a small low-branched tree, growing not more than twenty feet high. It is extensively used for its brilliant coloring and is most effective when several specimens are massed together.

Amawalk Japanese Maples are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

### OSAKAZUKI. *Acer Palmatum Osakazuki*

The best variety to plant for fall coloring. The leaves are green in the summer and become red in the autumn. Forms a slender tree with broad head and irregular branches.

	Each
8 ft. high . . . . .	\$30.
9 ft. high . . . . .	40.
10 ft. high . . . . .	50.
11 ft. high . . . . .	60.
12 ft. high . . . . .	70.
13 ft. high . . . . .	85.
14 ft. high . . . . .	100.
15 ft. high . . . . .	115.

## Mountain Ash—*Sorbus*

### MOUNTAIN ASH. *Sorbus Aucuparia*

A small tree conspicuous in the fall for its clusters of red berries.

	Each
2 in. cal., 10 ft. high . . . . .	\$15.
2½ in. cal., 12 ft. high . . . . .	20.

## Oak—Quercus

It is generally considered that the Oaks are of very slow growth, and for that reason they are not planted as extensively as their beauty and vigor merit. This is a mistaken idea. The Oaks here catalogued make nearly as rapid growth as, for example, the Sugar Maple.

### AMERICAN PIN. *Quercus Palustris*

The most rapid growing of the Oaks. It is a very beautiful variety, distinguished by its long, somewhat drooping branches. The foliage is deeply cut and turns orange and scarlet in the fall. Grows best in rich, well drained soil.

	Each
6 in. cal., 23 ft. high . . . . .	\$80.
6½ in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	90.
7 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	100.
7½ in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	115.
8 in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	130.
8½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	145.
9 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	160.
9½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . . . .	180.
10 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	200.
10½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . . . .	225.
11 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	250.
11½ in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	275.
12 in. cal., 38 ft. high . . . . .	300.
12½ in. cal., 40 ft. high . . . . .	325.
13 in. cal., 42 ft. high . . . . .	350.
13½ in. cal., 44 ft. high . . . . .	375.
14 in. cal., 46 ft. high . . . . .	400.
14½ in. cal., 47 ft. high . . . . .	425.
15 in. cal., 48 ft. high . . . . .	450.
15½ in. cal., 49 ft. high . . . . .	475.
16 in. cal., 50 ft. high . . . . .	500.
16½ in. cal., 51 ft. high . . . . .	550.
17 in. cal., 52 ft. high . . . . .	600.

## Oak—*Quercus*

[Continued]

### AMERICAN RED. *Quercus Rubra*

Of vigorous, upright habit. The leaves are large, of a rich, dark green, changing to deep red in the autumn. Thrives best in rich, well drained soil.

	Each
6 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	\$90.
6½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	100.
7 in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	115.
7½ in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	130.
8 in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	145.
8½ in. cal., 31 ft. high . . . . .	160.
9 in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	180.
9½ in. cal., 33 ft. high . . . . .	200.
10 in. cal., 34 ft. high . . . . .	225.
10½ in. cal., 35 ft. high . . . . .	250.
11 in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	275.
11½ in. cal., 37 ft. high . . . . .	300.
12 in. cal., 38 ft. high . . . . .	325.
12½ in. cal., 39 ft. high . . . . .	350.
13 in. cal., 40 ft. high . . . . .	375.
13½ in. cal., 42 ft. high . . . . .	400.
14 in. cal., 44 ft. high . . . . .	450.
14½ in. cal., 46 ft. high . . . . .	500.
15 in. cal., 48 ft. high . . . . .	550.

## Poplar—*Populus*

### BOLLEANA POPLAR. *Populus Bolleana*

A tall narrow topped tree. Leaves silver on the underside. Not quite as fast growing as the Carolina Poplar, therefore makes a more symmetrical and permanent tree.

	Each
3 in. cal., 16 ft. high . . . . .	\$12.
3½ in. cal., 18 ft. high . . . . .	15.
4 in. cal., 20 ft. high . . . . .	20.

## Sweet Gum—Liquidambar

Amawalk Sweet Gums are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

### *Liquidambar Styraciflua*

A splendid ornamental tree of symmetrical growth. It has glossy star-shaped green leaves which turn to brilliant crimson hues in the autumn. Prefers dry ground, but will stand somewhat moist ground if well drained.

		Each
15	in. cal., 36 ft. high . . . . .	\$500.
16	in. cal., 38 ft. high . . . . .	600.
17	in. cal., 40 ft. high . . . . .	700.

## Tulip Tree—Liriodendron

Amawalk Tulip Trees are dug with a ball of earth around the roots, secured by a canvas bag and wooden platform.

### *Liriodendron Tulipifera*

A native forest tree of tall, pyramidal habit. It has light green, glossy foliage, and tulip-shaped flowers. Prefers moist, well drained soil.

		Each
6	in. cal., 24 ft. high . . . . .	\$100.
7	in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	130.
8	in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	160.
8½	in. cal., 30 ft. high . . . . .	180.
9	in. cal., 32 ft. high . . . . .	200.

## Willow—Salix

The Willows are among the most satisfactory trees to plant in very wet ground, where they make rapid growth.

### LAUREL-LEAVED. *Salix Pentandra*

A small upright symmetrical tree with shining, dark, green leaves. A rapid grower in wet ground.

	Each
8 in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	\$85.
8½ in. cal., 26 ft. high . . . . .	100.
9 in. cal., 27 ft. high . . . . .	115.
9½ in. cal., 28 ft. high . . . . .	130.
10 in. cal., 29 ft. high . . . . .	145.

### NIOBE WILLOW. *Salix Niobe*

The golden bark weeping willow. Very attractive during the winter because of its golden branches.

	Each
2 in. cal., 12 ft. high . . . . .	\$12.
2½ in. cal., 13 ft. high . . . . .	15.
3 in. cal., 14 ft. high . . . . .	18.

### WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. *Salix Dolorosa*

A sturdy fast growing weeping willow.

	Each
2 in. cal., 10 ft. high . . . . .	\$10.
2½ in. cal., 11 ft. high . . . . .	12.
3 in. cal., 12 ft. high . . . . .	15.

## Conifers

Namely, the cone-bearing trees, but generally understood to refer to the evergreens.

Amawalk Evergreens are dug with a ball of earth around the roots. This ball in the small trees is secured with a burlap bag, in the large trees with a canvas bag and wooden platform.

### Arborvitae—*Thuja*

#### AMERICAN. *Thuja Occidentalis*

A native evergreen of pyramidal growth especially adapted for hedges and formal planting. Of slow growth and, like all evergreens, needs well drained soil.

	Each
6 ft. high . . . . .	\$10.
7 ft. high . . . . .	12.
8 ft. high . . . . .	15.
9 ft. high . . . . .	20.
10 ft. high . . . . .	25.

#### DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL. *Thuja Occidentalis Douglassi Pyramidalis*

A hardy variety of compact growth and dark green foliage. Its slim pyramidal form makes it suitable for formal planting.

	Each
6 ft. high . . . . .	\$20.
7 ft. high . . . . .	25.
8 ft. high . . . . .	30.
9 ft. high . . . . .	35.
10 ft. high . . . . .	40.

#### GLOBE. *Thuja Globosum*

A dwarf, globe-shaped variety, useful for planting in borders.

	Each
2 ft. high . . . . .	\$9.
2½ ft. high . . . . .	12.
3 ft. high . . . . .	15.

## Arborvitae—Thuya

[Continued]

SIBERIAN. *Thuya Occidentalis Wareana*

A very hardy variety of slow, symmetrical, compact growth and dark green coloring.

	Each
5 ft. high . . . . .	\$15.
6 ft. high . . . . .	20.
7 ft. high . . . . .	25.
8 ft. high . . . . .	30.

## Hemlock—Tsuga

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. *Tsuga Canadensis*

A graceful and beautiful evergreen. Very ornamental when planted singly, and as it stands close shearing it also forms a splendid hedge. It is the only evergreen that can be grown in a partial shade. Grows best in rich, heavy soil.

We can supply Hemlocks in the following sizes, either closely sheared for formal effects and hedge planting, or with their natural open growth.

	Each
6 ft. high . . . . .	\$20.
7 ft. high . . . . .	30.
8 ft. high . . . . .	40.
9 ft. high . . . . .	50.
10 ft. high . . . . .	65.
11 ft. high . . . . .	80.
12 ft. high . . . . .	95.
13 ft. high . . . . .	110.
14 ft. high . . . . .	125.
15 ft. high . . . . .	140.
16 ft. high . . . . .	155.
17 ft. high . . . . .	170.
18 ft. high . . . . .	185.
19 ft. high . . . . .	200.
20 ft. high . . . . .	215.
21 ft. high . . . . .	230.
22 ft. high . . . . .	245.
23 ft. high . . . . .	260.



## Juniper—Juniperus

### RED CEDAR. *Juniperus Virginiana*

Our native Red Cedar, which will grow on the driest hillside. Its narrow, pyramidal shape makes it valuable in landscape work.

	Each
7 ft. high . . . . .	\$15.
8 ft. high . . . . .	20.
9 ft. high . . . . .	25.
10 ft. high . . . . .	30.
11 ft. high . . . . .	35.
12 ft. high . . . . .	40.
13 ft. high . . . . .	45.
14 ft. high . . . . .	50.
15 ft. high . . . . .	55.
16 ft. high . . . . .	60.
17 ft. high . . . . .	70.
18 ft. high . . . . .	80.
19 ft. high . . . . .	90.
20 ft. high . . . . .	100.
21 ft. high . . . . .	115.
22 ft. high . . . . .	130.
23 ft. high . . . . .	145.
24 ft. high . . . . .	160.
25 ft. high . . . . .	175.
26 ft. high . . . . .	190.
27 ft. high . . . . .	205.
28 ft. high . . . . .	220.

### BLUE CEDAR. *Juniperus Virginiana Glauca*

Similar to the Red Cedar, but of an unusually beautiful violet blue color.

	Each
7 ft. high . . . . .	\$20.
8 ft. high . . . . .	25.
9 ft. high . . . . .	30.
10 ft. high . . . . .	40.
11 ft. high . . . . .	50.

## Juniper—*Juniperus*

[Continued]

### PFITZER'S. *Juniperus Pfitzeriana*

A low growing form, with spreading branches. The foliage is bluish green. Valuable for planting in front of taller evergreens and for use in a border.

	Each
2 ft. high . . . . .	\$10.
2½ ft. high . . . . .	12.
3 ft. high . . . . .	15.

### SAVIN. *Juniperus Sabina*

A low growing form with deep green foliage and spreading branches. Valuable for planting in front of taller evergreens and for use in a border.

	Each
2 ft. high . . . . .	\$10.
2½ ft. high . . . . .	12.
3 ft. high . . . . .	15.
3½ ft. high . . . . .	20.

### STRICTA. *Excelsa Stricta*

A small tree of upright, pyramidal form, with bluish green foliage.

	Each
3 ft. high . . . . .	\$15.
3½ ft. high . . . . .	20.
4 ft. high . . . . .	25.
4½ ft. high . . . . .	30.
5 ft. high . . . . .	40.

## Larch—Larix

CHINESE GOLDEN LARCH. *Pseudolarix Amabilis*

One of the finest trees grown. A deciduous conifer—a cone bearing tree which loses its leaves in the fall. This is a rare variety of Larch that develops into a large spreading tree of great beauty. The foliage turns to a rich shade of burnt orange in the fall.

	Each
18 ft. high . . . . .	\$200.
19 ft. high . . . . .	220.
20 ft. high . . . . .	240.
21 ft. high . . . . .	260.
22 ft. high . . . . .	280.
23 ft. high . . . . .	300.
24 ft. high . . . . .	325.
25 ft. high . . . . .	350.
26 ft. high . . . . .	375.
27 ft. high . . . . .	400.
28 ft. high . . . . .	425.
29 ft. high . . . . .	450.
30 ft. high . . . . .	500.
31 ft. high . . . . .	550.
32 ft. high . . . . .	600.

## Pine—Pinus

### AUSTRIAN. *Pinus Austriaca*

The hardiest evergreen grown. It thrives in the most exposed situations and is adapted to any soil except wet ground. It forms a stately and symmetrical tree with spreading branches and stiff, rich, dark green needles, two to a cluster.

	Each
12 ft. high . . . . .	\$70.
13 ft. high . . . . .	80.
14 ft. high . . . . .	90.
15 ft. high . . . . .	100.
16 ft. high . . . . .	110.
17 ft. high . . . . .	120.
18 ft. high . . . . .	130.
19 ft. high . . . . .	140.
20 ft. high . . . . .	155.
21 ft. high . . . . .	170.
22 ft. high . . . . .	185.
23 ft. high . . . . .	200.
24 ft. high . . . . .	220.
25 ft. high . . . . .	240.
26 ft. high . . . . .	260.
27 ft. high . . . . .	280.
28 ft. high . . . . .	300.
29 ft. high . . . . .	325.
30 ft. high . . . . .	350.
31 ft. high . . . . .	375.
32 ft. high . . . . .	400.
33 ft. high . . . . .	425.
34 ft. high . . . . .	450.
35 ft. high . . . . .	475.

### MUGHO. *Pinus Mughus*

A dwarf variety, with dark green foliage, suitable for growing in evergreen groups and rockeries.

	Each
2 ft. high . . . . .	\$12.
2½ ft. high . . . . .	15.
3 ft. high . . . . .	20.

## Pine—Pinus

[Continued]

### RED. *Pinus Resinosa*

A hardy, vigorous variety that develops into a large tree. Has reddish brown branches and soft green needles, two to a cluster.

	Each
10 ft. high . . . . .	\$60.
11 ft. high . . . . .	65.
12 ft. high . . . . .	70.
13 ft. high . . . . .	80.
14 ft. high . . . . .	90.
15 ft. high . . . . .	100.
16 ft. high . . . . .	110.
17 ft. high . . . . .	120.
18 ft. high . . . . .	130.

### JAPANESE RED. *Pinus Densiflora*

More open in growth than the Red Pine, with shorter needles.

	Each
11 ft. high . . . . .	\$50.
12 ft. high . . . . .	55.
13 ft. high . . . . .	65.
14 ft. high . . . . .	75.
15 ft. high . . . . .	85.

### SCOTCH. *Pinus Sylvestris*

A hardy variety of Pine adapted to dry soil. It grows rapidly, and has short bluish-green needles, two to a cluster.

	Each
7 ft. high . . . . .	\$15.
8 ft. high . . . . .	20.
9 ft. high . . . . .	25.
10 ft. high . . . . .	30.
11 ft. high . . . . .	35.
12 ft. high . . . . .	40.
13 ft. high . . . . .	50.
14 ft. high . . . . .	60.
15 ft. high . . . . .	70.
16 ft. high . . . . .	80.
17 ft. high . . . . .	90.
18 ft. high . . . . .	100.

## Pine—Pinus

[Continued]

**WHITE.** *Pinus Strobus*

A popular variety of Pine. Forms a large spreading tree. It grows rapidly in any well drained soil. Has soft, light green needles, five to a cluster.

	Each
10 ft. high . . . . .	\$45.
11 ft. high . . . . .	50.
12 ft. high . . . . .	55.
13 ft. high . . . . .	65.
14 ft. high . . . . .	75.
15 ft. high . . . . .	85.
16 ft. high . . . . .	95.
17 ft. high . . . . .	105.
18 ft. high . . . . .	115.
19 ft. high . . . . .	125.
20 ft. high . . . . .	135.
21 ft. high . . . . .	145.
22 ft. high . . . . .	160.
23 ft. high . . . . .	180.
24 ft. high . . . . .	200.
25 ft. high . . . . .	220.
26 ft. high . . . . .	240.
27 ft. high . . . . .	260.
28 ft. high . . . . .	280.
29 ft. high . . . . .	300.
30 ft. high . . . . .	325.
31 ft. high . . . . .	350.
32 ft. high . . . . .	375.
33 ft. high . . . . .	400.
34 ft. high . . . . .	425.
35 ft. high . . . . .	450.

## Retinospora—Chamaecyparis

The Retinosporas are very decorative evergreens suitable for formal gardening.

### FILIFERA

A low, spreading variety with fine, bright green foliage.

	Each
3 ft. high . . . . .	\$12.
4 ft. high . . . . .	15.
5 ft. high . . . . .	20.
6 ft. high . . . . .	25.
7 ft. high . . . . .	35.

### FILIFERA AUREA

The golden form of the above. It keeps its brilliant coloring throughout the year.

	Each
2 ft. high . . . . .	\$10.
3 ft. high . . . . .	12.
4 ft. high . . . . .	15.

### PISIFERA

Forms a medium sized tree, graceful and open in contour with light green foliage.

	Each
5 ft. high . . . . .	\$20.
6 ft. high . . . . .	25.
7 ft. high . . . . .	35.

### PISIFERA AUREA

The golden form of the above. The new growth is a rich, golden yellow, changing later to a greener shade.

	Each
8 ft. high . . . . .	\$45.
9 ft. high . . . . .	55.
10 ft. high . . . . .	65.
11 ft. high . . . . .	75.
12 ft. high . . . . .	85.

## Retinospora—Chamaecyparis

[Continued]

### PLUMOSA

The hardiest of the green Retinosporas. Will stand close shearing.

	Each
4 ft. high . . . . .	\$15.
5 ft. high . . . . .	20.
6 ft. high . . . . .	25.
7 ft. high . . . . .	35.

### PLUMOSA AUREA

The finest golden evergreen for formal effects. Our specimens are closely sheared in round or pyramidal form.

	Each
5 ft. high . . . . .	\$25.
6 ft. high . . . . .	35.
7 ft. high . . . . .	45.
8 ft. high . . . . .	55.
9 ft. high . . . . .	65.
10 ft. high . . . . .	75.
11 ft. high . . . . .	85.

### SILVER. *Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii*

Of a rich silvery blue color and makes a beautiful contrast with the green and golden tints of other varieties.

	Each
4 ft. high . . . . .	\$15.
5 ft. high . . . . .	20.
6 ft. high . . . . .	25.
7 ft. high . . . . .	35.
8 ft. high . . . . .	45.



## Spruce and Fir—*Picea* and *Abies*

### COLORADO BLUE. *Picea Pungens Glauca*

Grown on its own roots. A native of the West. It is a vigorous, compact tree, symmetrical in form and will stand any exposure. Its foliage ranges from brilliant blue to a deep greenish blue. Thrives in any well drained soil.

	Each
18 ft. high . . . . .	\$140.
19 ft. high . . . . .	155.
20 ft. high . . . . .	170.
21 ft. high . . . . .	185.
22 ft. high . . . . .	200.
23 ft. high . . . . .	220.
24 ft. high . . . . .	240.
25 ft. high . . . . .	260.
26 ft. high . . . . .	280.
27 ft. high . . . . .	300.
28 ft. high . . . . .	325.
29 ft. high . . . . .	350.
30 ft. high . . . . .	375.
31 ft. high . . . . .	400.
32 ft. high . . . . .	425.

### KOSTER BLUE. *Picea Pungens Glauca Kosteri Compacta*

A grafted form of the Blue Spruce. The foliage is a more brilliant blue than that of the Colorado, which coloring it keeps throughout the year.

	Each
20 ft. high . . . . .	\$220.
21 ft. high . . . . .	240.
22 ft. high . . . . .	260.
23 ft. high . . . . .	280.
24 ft. high . . . . .	300.
25 ft. high . . . . .	320.
26 ft. high . . . . .	340.
27 ft. high . . . . .	360.
28 ft. high . . . . .	380.

## Spruce and Fir—*Picea* and *Abies*

[Continued]

### DOUGLAS. *Abies Douglasi*

A fine, rapid growing, hardy tree from the Rocky Mountains. It has soft, bright green foliage. It will grow in any well drained soil, and develops into a large tree.

	Each
8 ft. high . . . . .	\$30.
9 ft. high . . . . .	40.
10 ft. high . . . . .	50.
11 ft. high . . . . .	65.
12 ft. high . . . . .	80.
13 ft. high . . . . .	95.
14 ft. high . . . . .	110.

### WEEPING DOUGLAS. *Abies Douglasi Pendula*

Weeping variety of the Douglas Spruce. A slender, drooping tree.

	Each
12 ft. high . . . . .	\$150.

### NIKKO. *Abies Homolepis (Brachyphylla)*

A hardy variety of upright growth. Distinctive for its rich green foliage which is silvery below and dark green above.

	Each
10 ft. high . . . . .	\$75.
11 ft. high . . . . .	100.
12 ft. high . . . . .	125.
13 ft. high . . . . .	150.

## Spruce and Fir—*Picea* and *Abies*

[Continued]

### NORWAY. *Picea Excelsa*

A popular and inexpensive evergreen which grows rapidly into a large sized tree. Has pendulous branches with shiny dark green needles. When transplanted needs a sheltered location, although it will become adapted to exposure if protected from the wind for the first year or two until its roots become re-established.

We can supply Norway Spruce in the following sizes, either closely sheared for formal effects and hedge planting, or with their natural open growth.

	Each
10 ft. high . . . . .	\$30.
11 ft. high . . . . .	35.
12 ft. high . . . . .	40.
13 ft. high . . . . .	50.
14 ft. high . . . . .	60.
15 ft. high . . . . .	70.
16 ft. high . . . . .	80.
17 ft. high . . . . .	90.
18 ft. high . . . . .	100.
19 ft. high . . . . .	110.
20 ft. high . . . . .	120.
21 ft. high . . . . .	135.
22 ft. high . . . . .	150.
23 ft. high . . . . .	165.
24 ft. high . . . . .	180.
25 ft. high . . . . .	200.
26 ft. high . . . . .	220.
27 ft. high . . . . .	240.
28 ft. high . . . . .	260.
29 ft. high . . . . .	280.
30 ft. high . . . . .	300.
31 ft. high . . . . .	325.
32 ft. high . . . . .	350.
33 ft. high . . . . .	375.
34 ft. high . . . . .	400.
35 ft. high . . . . .	425.

# Amawalk Tree Food

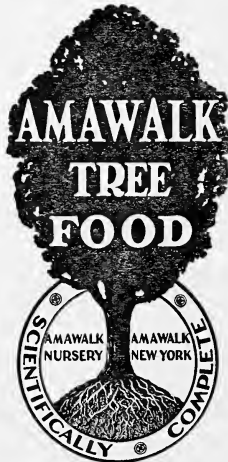
Trees used to beautify lawns, parks and streets lack the needful food supplied through the decay of organic matter in their natural environment. This malnutrition produces thin foliage, yellowish and undersized leaves, gradual dying off and a general unhealthy appearance. It leaves the tree open to excessive damage by insects or disease.

For several years Amawalk has been carrying on extensive research work in the development of a proper tree food. Trees must have a well balanced food for proper growth and development. After years of experimental work, we have formulated the perfectly balanced tree food.

The AMAWALK TREE FOOD is a balanced ration, scientifically blended, combining certain ingredients that offer immediate nourishment and others that gradually become available through the action of soil bacteria.

We recommend using the AMAWALK TREE FOOD from early spring as soon as the ground can be worked until about the middle of August when the growth of the roots should cease for the year. Usually about one pound of tree food is needed to every inch of trunk circumference of the tree. A tree 12 inches in diameter will need about 36 pounds of AMAWALK TREE FOOD distributed in an equal number of holes around the spread of the roots of the tree.

*Further information will be sent upon request.*



## COLLECTED TREES

WE ARE WELL EQUIPPED WITH BIG TREE MOVING MACHINES  
AND ARE GLAD UPON REQUEST TO GIVE QUOTATIONS ON  
SUPPLYING AND MOVING THE FOLLOWING COLLECTED TREES  
UP TO 25 INCH DIAMETER OF TRUNK AND FROM  
20 TO 80 FEET IN HEIGHT,

*American Elms*

*Sugar Maples*

*Red Cedars*

*American White Birch in clumps*

*Dogwoods*

We can also supply for our customers

*old specimen Boxwood*

*native Mountain Laurel*

*native Rhododendrons*

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## THE AMAWALK TAVERN AND GALLERIES

AT THE AMAWALK NURSERY

AMAWALK · WESTCHESTER COUNTY · NEW YORK

TELEPHONE YORKTOWN HEIGHTS 100

